his humbug was consciously preserved to construct funtane's action in favor of the American treaty, which negotiations were pending at the time. But now the intrigues, the hints, and even the

the which negotiations were pending at the time. But now the intrigues, the bluts, and even the great cross, have preved insufficient to stop a second time the free course of the Enguitye and Senate. The treaty of friendship, commerce, mavigation and extendition between this republic and the United States of America was ratified on the 10th of March, without any amendment or the nightest objection, and it is on its way to Washington to be ratified by the Senate thereof.

I am able to affirm that said treaty is, in all its stipulations, the very same one made here last year by the them American Pionipotentiary, Gen. W. L. Carneau, and Senor Sejera, Dominican Pionipotentiary, and which was urashed through the obstinate and threatening inference of both the English and French Consula. Therefore, all that Gen. Carneau said in his remarkable article, published in the New York Hural of the 20th of October last, in favor of his treaty, may be properly applied to this new convention. While, like that one, it does not exist any new or unusual stipulation respecting the silices of both countries, it guarantees all the silices of trade, travel and revidence conferred on the citizens of more favored nations, and is also a perfect guarantee and security of conscience and property. So it ought to be expected that Gen. Carneau will now forget his past failure, essing that his principles and while appointed in his place, he will support the treaty against the disunionist press of those States.

I suppose you know that Bass, the called a President of this republic, resides at Et. Thomas, say three hundred miles from this city, and that he is the instrument of the treaty against the disunionist press of those States.

I suppose you know that Bass, the called by the Your president of this republic; and as you there will not only the suppose the position of Prance and England to the Sta

## OUR ST. THOMAS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Treaty with the United States Ratified by Dominica— Alarm of the Western Allies.

Captain Reel is here, on his way to Washington City as bearer of despatches from Jonathan Elliott, Esq., Commissioner of the United States near the Dominican, makes head and tail—i. c., shorn of the article giving us Samana bay. This treaty, good or bad, is signed by Pre-sident Santana and ratified by the Dominican Congress, and is now ready to be accepted or rejected by our gov-ernment. Captain Reed will sall in the Tennessee.

SEMEMENT. Captain Reed will sail in the Tennessee.

NEWSFAPER ACCOUNTS.

(From the St. Thomas Times, March 22.)

By the arrival of the English schooner Aldebaren, Captain Leverock, yesterday, from St. Domingo, we have reserved the following communication from that city:

Her Britannic Majesty's ateam sloop Argus, Capt. Purvis, arrived here on Sunday atternoon from Port an Prince, hearing despatches from the agents of the mediating Powers, dated the 6th March. A council of ministers had taken place that morning at Port an Prince, at which her Britannic Majesty's Consai General and the Gerent of the French Consul General and the Gerent of the French Consul General had been present, but the results have not transpired. Commodors Kellet, who commends the squadron of Koglish and French ships now assembled at Port an Prince, comidered it requisite to despatch the Argus forthwith.

dut of the Republic, charged with the Exceptive power;—
Considering, that whereas we have received information that in foreign parts they are planning schemes and intergues which have for their object to disturb the tracquillity of the republic—perhaps through an understanding or agreement with the Haytiens—and that vigilance on the part of the government is one of its first duties for the preservation of said tranquility—using the faculties which have been conceded to me by the 36th article of the constitution. I decree:—

Art. 1. Every individual who had been expelled from the republic, and who disembarks in any part of the Domahalean territory, without having obtained before from the government the corresponding Hosse, permission, or saw conduct, will be executed, without forming or tastituting any cause, and with no other requisite than the identification of his person.

Art. 2. The same punishment will be applied to whatsever person who hides them before the corresponding proceeding.

Art. 3. Every commandant at arms, or whatseever

Given and signed at the National Palace, in St. Domiver, on the eighth day of the month of April, 1856, and 19th of the country.

The Minister of Justice, &c., charged with the functions of the Interior and Police.

## NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.

PORTO CABELLO, April 17, 1856. Desiness is at present active, especially in produce meactions. Coffee abundant in market, or arriving in the interior—good green, \$12.75; more ordinary calities, \$12 25 a \$12 56; superior, \$13 a \$13 25; washed coffee, \$14 a \$14 50 per ql. Hides command readily 21 3(c. per lb. Quite a number of vessels have been decpatched recently with eargies of coffse, hides, indigo, seens, &c., for the United States and Europe.

The bark Pacz left on the 15th instant, for Phila-

## Our Havana Correspondence HAVANA, April 25, 1856.

The Dia: Will Case—Daring Forgery—The Ouban Government About to Tuke a Part in the Settlement of Nicaraguan Affairs—Spanish Troops Smuggled off to Costa Rica—Curious Suit Against Madame Pinto—Memorial to the Queen for the Introduction of Forty Thousand African Colonists—The Government Favoring the Scheme.

There are now in the dungeons of the Havana prists some ten or twelve hopeful fellows who live by their wite, and among the number a notary public (excitone).

By the name of Colon, two lawyers, and others of the me stamp. About one month ago a very rich man, on Rafael Dizz, died in Guines, and two wills were presented, both purporting to be original. According to the right one, presented by his wife, he bequeathed all his property, amounting to about \$500,000, to his lawfut wife and their two daughters; the second and spurious will, manufactured by Colon and his associates, be-

will, manufactured by Colon and his associates, bequesthed the fifth part to a worthless nephew, who had been induced to make a false will by hearing doubts expressed as to whether his uncle had made a previous disposition of his property. The two wills were duly examined and the fraud happi y detected before any had had been done. They are all a rating their trial, and it is generally supposed that the notary Colon will be sent to the chain gang.

I understand, from undoubted authority, that the generally supposed that the notary Colon will be sent to the chain gang.

I understand, from undoubted authority, that the generally supposed that the notary Colon will be sent to the chain gang.

I understand, from undoubted authority, that the generally supposed that from sixteen to twenty-five years of use, who reside in Jesus del Monte, Horcon and the Corro, (suburbs of Havana.) This is an extraordisary measure, as the inhabitants of these places have heretofore been exempt from the militia service. Permaps the Spanish government istends to take a share in the settlement of the Nicaraguan question. The Spanish papers have almost hinted as much, and when we consider that soldiers and officers of this army have been smaggled off from the island to be taken to costa Nija, we may conclude that this government expects in nex attack from the filibasters that are now engaged in making this great change in Central America. The fact of Mr. Goscuria having been appointed Mayor of Gransda, makes them more fearful of a collusion with the exited Eubans. There is cortainly conceining asic in this matter, and time will soon show that I am not wrong in my conjectures.

Ref. Pinto's family have sent from Spalu a lawyer to in-

Cubans. There is cortainly cometning as it in this matter, and time will soon show that I am not wrong in my comjectures.

Mr. Pinto's ismily have sent from Spain a lawyer to institute suit against Madame Pinto for the property belonging to het husband. The family of Pinto makitain that he was a friar, and as such could not contract isgaily marriage ties. The case is creating some excitament, and curfosity is excited to know wast site Conchanay take in the matter.

A circular has been sent around in all directions by Mr. Argudin, asking signatures for a memorial which has intends presenting to the Queen of Spain for the introduction of forty thousand African colonists. The thing has been in the hands of this government for some time; but as the opposition to the scheme was very intense, and the Jones de Formesto, Real Audiencia Ayuntamiento, and all the other corpora ions resisted, we all imagined that it had been dropped entirely. The petition states that the scheme is acceptable to the British government, and is advocated by its ministers. There is one singular fast connected with the memorial, which, to my opinion, looks rathous with the memorial, which, to my opinion, looks rathous propresentation can only be forwarded through General. Why, then, does Concha per nit memorial to all the panters for on he knows that such a procueding the fand? I rather suspect that such as for the suspect that recheme. It is less.

Our Blearagum Carrangement of ca.

Gaussia, April 12, 1866.

Affairs at Gronada—Panie Amengs the Native Population
—Important News from Ban Balouder—Disbanding of the
Army and Refusal to Join the League against Nicoarapua—Anxious State of the City on the Bu of the Baltle of
Ricas—The Ohontales Gold Minro—A Second Pater the
Hermit about to Visit the United States to Prouch a Orutade for Nicoragua—English Intercention in the Affairs
of Central America.

Since my last this State is posteronical.

Hermit about to Visit the United States to Proach a Orusande for Nicaragua—English interestions in the Affairs of Central America.

Since my last this State is again engaged in war, not a revolution and civil war, but in a contest with Costs Rica. with the enemy within our ierritory, and at this time within sixty miles of the capital. Granada is under martial law and the strict discipline of the garrisoned town again prevails. Col. Piper, with the first light infantry battalion, Capta. Raymond and Farnham, is in command; the army being new at Rivas engaged in a desparate condict with a numerical force double its number, and although at the moment I write, no reliable news of its result has been received, I am momentarily expecting to hear the thundering tones of a six paunder in the plaza, announcing a victory. God grant it may be soon heard, for a defast at this particular time would imperil the head of every American in the country, and lead to a rising of the Chamorro, or servile party, that would plungs this State into a civil war, the result of which, supported by a victorious army of Costa Ricans, who shoot prisoners in cold blood, and murder women and children, would be a massacre of avery American in the country.

The native inhabitants of this city are in a terrible state of alarm, and were they not prevented by the commandant of the garrison, would long since have left the city or masse, and by so doing reduce the Americans who remain to short allowance, if not to actual want of provisions. So long as the native residents remain in the city we are sure of a tolerable supply, and they will remain while we have force enough to keep them. All business operations have been suspended since the invasion of the State, and no one will be able to sell merchandire until the result of the fight is known, nor then, should the fortune of war be against us to known, nor then, should the fortune of war be against us. Still there is no fear as to the ultimate result. Granada is tenable against any force which Costa R

friendly relations with Nicaragua, has just refused cooperation with Guatemala in the league with Honduras and Costa Rica against this State, countermanded a supply of arms and men offered to Honduras, and disbanded its army. So breaks the alliance of the Northern States. democratic government of Nicaragua in a perilous posi-tion. We have new to ceal with Costa Rica alone, and will soon, I trust, bring her to terms and receive ample indemnity for the loss of property and expenses of the

send is now ready to be accepted or rejected by our government of Micharsgon in a particus position. We have now to ocal with Costa Rica does, and Milword Pitch Red Will sail in the Tumessee.

By the arrival of the English schoozer Aldebara, Capta Partin, and the St. Homas Times. March 23.]

By the arrival of the English schoozer Aldebara, Capta Partin, and the St. Homas Times. March 23.]

By the arrival of the English schoozer Aldebara, Capta Partin, and the St. Homas St. American every one, that would end in a rout and massacre. It is now eleven P. M., and I leave my rooms to visit headquarters to relieve by companionabile zome of the burden of anxiety that oppresses and weighs me down. There may had news; if so the quicker we know it the better we can prey are—good news may arrive; if so, the joy an "lief come the more specify. If friends is New York can getter from this rambling recital of thought that occur to the mind of one individual, anything of the suspense felt in waiting leave of a battle; if they have experience the excitement of hope deferred, they can judge the prittin of some two hundred Americans in this city, who this night are on the qui vice to hear of victory or to learn the worst and prepare for it. I go to the plana and to headquarters.

P. S.—News of the battle of Rivas reached this city by courier at about eight o'clock on Sanday morning, and in a few moments the thunder of a cannon was heard on the plana with great satisfaction to the few hundred Americans who specify gathered there, and to the great contagement of the satives, who specify filled the market place with their commodities. The cannon announced a victory.

I have spent several hours this week experimenting, in

plane wells great astisfaction to the tow hundred Americans who speedily gathered there, and to the great spicous with their commodities. The cassom annoused a victory.

I have spent several hours this weak experimenting, in a rough way, upon gold quarks from the district of Chomtales, the quarts used was taken at random from some specimens received by J. A. Ruggles, Eaq., of Wines & Co.'s Express. I took serveral small fregments of quarks in the whole not larger than a hickory nut, and pounded them to dust on an anvil, washed out the dust and them with a blow pipe and lamp malted down the residue. The result was a specimen of pure gold the size of a large pinhead, and valued at from five to eight cents. In the process at least one-third of the quarts and gold must have been lost. The experiment was quite astisfactury to all present, and demonstrated the fact that with machinery, the gold mines of Chontales will prove the richest in the world. A fine topographical survey of the entire Chontales district has just been completed. I had an opportunity to examine the origical prepared for the government, and find every town, hamlet and hackends, the location of all the mines as yet denounced, every s'ream, mountain range, and even the character of the land whether plains, woodland or mineral district, indicated by some appropriate line or color. The map will soon be published. I am informed that a topographical survey and map of the department of Segovia, a rich mineral district in the north of this State, has been ordered and will be speedily made.

Among those who have made an examination of the Chontales of the first of the first of the district with a population from the United States. Among these who have made an examination of the Chontales are even in a moderate degree realized, fill the district with a population from the United States.

Among these who have made an examination of the Chontales are even in a moderate degree realized, fill the district with a population from the United States. Among the runn

two weeks: few deaths have occulred, and but fittle sickness.
Every American here is acxionally awaiting to learn what effect the intelligence that Dogmand is actively in acturing in favors of Costa Sica wid produce upon the givernment of the United States. There are rumers here of the massacre of a number of American citizens at Virgin Bay, and Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, has taken depositions to regard thereto, which will be forwarded by this mail. That we have the symputhy of our fellow differes in the United States in a matter well known but the question is often select and expressly repeated. When

quire protection of its government. Has Mr. Manoy yet received enough reliable information to enable him to know there is a government in Missragus?

Granama, Apriliac, 1856.

Bifortemede to Grippie Gen. Walker by the Aponto of the Franci Company. Oci. Franci's Quarrel with the Commander in Olde.

Various are the stratagens stooped to to orippie the efforts of Walker in Historagens, by Commadore Vanderbilt. An agent of his, it is east, came down on the Orimba, and upon her arrived hurried on heart the British man-of-war opposite Greytown, and prevailed upon the captain of that vessel to attempt to stop the boats from going up the river. With this view Capt. Tarleton hearted the Orimba, and ordered its captain to return his passengers from the river steamers to the Orimba, and them at Aspinwall. What do you think of that The result was, however, that all went on their way rejoising.

Col. Franch again visits the States. Upon his arrive at Granada the General handed him over the coals. An angry soons and a definitive rupture easued. I understand he goes back full of bitterness. Report may be in error in this case, and injustice may be done the Colonei; but if he has gone off with the irror in his sul, it surprises more, except possibly himself, as the canase of his separation from the government have been long at work, and have at hast developed the result. His own condoct in the States was an active and fatal agent in his downiall. He is accompanied by Mr. Geo. Wilkes, ex-editor of the Police Guzette.

The next steamer will doubtless bear you news of brilliant achievements by Walker's forces.

The Costa Ricans will soon learn to believe in the miquity of the rea ribbon. They will see the modest but triumphant flag of Nicaregua fleating from the walls of San José; they will see their castlee garrisoned by an array which will have "conquered a peace"—and they will find themselves humbly sueing to be permitted to give "indemnity for the past, and security for the future."

GRANADA, March 23, 1856.

GRANADA, March 21, 1856. More from the Chontales Gold Minns—The Profits of the Mines Greater than the Average Gain of those of Califor-nia—Cheapness of Living and General Salubrity of the

Mining Districts.

The mest favorable reports have been received from a party of miners, now in Chontales, who left this city on the 8th instant to prospect, under the patronage of the government and the especial direction of Colonel Joseph W. Fabens, Chief of the Colonization Department. The district now under exploration by this party is that so favorably spoken of by the late Judge Campbell is his official report, published about the lat Jamary last. Judge C. prepared memorands for a more ample report, but his sudden dath has an yet prevented their publication. The district is situated on the head waters of the Blewfield river, on the brunches known as the Mice and Bola rivers, possessing abundance of water power to drive mile, termed arastras, to pulvarise the ore of the district. The mills, as now in may by the native miners, are capable of pulvarising five tons of one per day, with a yield, under native management, of two counces per ton average. Judge C. also speaks of plecors yielding richly, and of numerous silver mines in the same district and at various points nearer lake Nicasgus. The report received yesterday more than conditions the opinions of Judge Campbell. From the most reliable sources I am Informed that the party have met with such a decided success as will at once give an impetus to gold hunting in Nicaragus. The specimens sent down by the party are now in the Coloniation office for public inspection, and compare favorably with the quarts of California.

The party first tried washings on the Mice river, but not finding the yield sufficiently encouraging at the point they struck, crossed over to the Bola, and on trial of three days took out five hundred dollars worth of rough cearse gold, finding many pieces weighing half an ounce in the pockets of the river. The only machinery used was a rocker, termed by California miners at Long Tom." The party had been at work but ten days when the gentleman who brought the naws and the specimen are vanily greater than the searings of each man during tha Mining Districts.

The most favorable reports have been received from a

Miscellameous stearagus flews.

[From the Nicaraguenes, April 12 and 19.]

ORIENTAL DEFARTAGENT.

During the absence of the General-in-Chief from Gransda, Col. Piper of the Record Rife battalton, has been in commercia of the Greatal department. Companies A and C, Captains Raymond and Farnham, were stationed at Granaca.

BE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Under a general order, the whole army has been recreasized in to two battalions, one of rifles. The equalization of the different companies is now being earried out, and in a few Cays the drill on the Plans will show all the companies of the same numerical strength.

The troops are now drilled on the Plans were morning for one hour. The necessity for a stricter discipline is apparent to all, and the present course will soon remedy an evil much complained of by the efficers at Rivas.

CLEMENCY OF GENERAL WALKER.

apparent to all, and the present course will soon remedy an evil much complained of by the officers at Rivas.

CLEMENCY OF GENERAL WALKER.

[From El Nicaraguesse, April 14.]

In Rivas two solidars, one a German and the o her a Chileno, were caught asleep on their posts, as sentinely. A Court Martial was ordered mart fay, and on the tr si both of the culprits plead guity. The Court pronounced the penalty of death prescribed in the articles of war, and the Commander-in Chief approved the finding. Naxi day was fixed for the execution. The fatal day came, and she hour of sundown approached, all the Amaricans in the city, together with large crowds of the natives, assembled on the plans. The officer of the day led out the prisoners between two revos of soldiers, and the solemp procession moved on to the mouraful music of the dead march. A spot was relected in front of the unfinished church, confession administrated, the shooting party stationed, the bendages tied, the culprits placed with their backs against the wall, and everything made ready 10° the fatal word. An unusual stillness pervaded the crowd, and everyone feit a growing synapstry for the unfortunate beings thus self-condemned. Both bore themselves with fortitude, particularly the Chileno, whe was one of the original eighty who first came into Granade with Gen. Walker. As the fatal minute came, a pardon was proclaimed from Gen. Walker, and instantly a thousand voices proclaimed the magic word. The Chileno was raived on the aboulders of the crowd and carried in front of the General's quarters, where a round of cheers was given. The cleaventy quarters, where a round of cheers was given. The cleaventy of the General met a responsive cherd in every heart.

FHE CHONTALES GELD MINES.

FFOR ER NICATATERS.

of cheers was given. The olementy of the General met a responsive chord in every heart.

THE CHONTALES GOLD MINES.
[From Ri Nicaraguense, April 19,]
The gold washings of the Department of Chontales have been for a long time a subject of deep interest, as well to the government as to individuals. To determine their real vaine and to develope as far as possible their richness, swear parties have recoming gone to the quartz regions prepared to remain if the washings paid. These parties have met with various success—good, bad and indifferent—but all agreeing as to the great richness of the quartz and the simest universal presence of line gild upon the surface. Every har in the Rio Mico contains a fortune in gold, but it is extremely fine, and to get it requires great skill, perseverance and care in washing it out and gatharing it up. The great value of the quartz mines is established beyond a doubt, and several persons able to command capital are about to commence operations there on an enlarged scale. The gold quartz is extremely rotten and soft, and the expense for machinery sufficiently powerful to crush twenty tons pir day need not be haif as great as to do the same smooth of labor in California. The mining region of Chontales is one of the most healthy portions of the State, and all who heve been there agree in representing it as being equal in agricultural richness to any other of the same extent in the world. The hills beyond the Mice are covered with heavy forests, affording every facility for lumber, whilst the rolling plains on the west afford ample range for vast here of cattle. This part of the State is destined, ere of the great of cattle. This part of the State is destined, ere of the great plains on the west afford ample range for vast here of cattle. This part of the State is destined, ere of the great part of the State is destined, ere of the great part of the State is destined, ere of the great part of the state is destined, ere of the great part of the State is destined, ere of the great part of

OPENING OF THE New York Canals.—TI's Canal Commissioners met at Rome last Thursday, and decided to open the canals of the State on the 5th of May. We suppose the commissioners mean to be understood that they will have the canals ready as soon after the 5th as possible. There is not the slightest possibility that the Eric canal between Rochester and Lockport will be ready by the time designated. We do not see anything to hinder a resumption of navigation from Mocnester castward, early in May, and we would unggest that the necessary steps be taken to recure an opening to the eastward, without reference to the condition of the canal west of that place. We have a deep interest in having an early opening in all directions, and do not mean to be understood as desiring any relaxation of effort at the West, but if we can't have early intercomes with Bof falo, don't let us be kept away from Albany and New York any longer than it is absolutely necessary. Our merchants are ready to bring them as soon as they dan have water to float their books.—Lyone Gaz., April. 30.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR IN PHILADRIPHIA.—A purty of sixteen Germans were before Alderman Ogle, on Saturdey affernoop, upon a most extraordinary charge preferred against them by a boy amond Bernadots Ciliebman. From the evidence of the youth, it seems that himself, and has father board at a lager bier house in Front street, above Coates, tept by William Leckfeld. On the 22d of the present month, during the absence of the ather of the boy, the latter was beaten in the bar-room, by a number of the frequenters of the place, and he was afterwards carried up stairs and stretched upon a bet, where they stuck pins into him, and to alence his cries oversed bis head with a pillow. The boy alleges that he was subjected to this treatment be cause ho was a Jew, and because his to menters, who are Catholics wanted to purish him because the Jews cristified fairs. The latter of the boy testified that his son had been bedly beaten on the occasion alluded to, and that he found him after month difficulty, locked up in the room and suffering from the treatment he had received. The snoy is certainly a mode of x recordinary one.—Philadelphia Balletin, April 28.

Claims of the United States Against

Claims of the United States Against Spain.

FROURIDDIES IN TEN COMPAN. STATUS OF THE 20TH MARCH.

Senor Malacanus mid. Sience days since I directed a question to the Maleter of State, respecting the last massage of the President of the United States. The perconage sate that the owners of the Black Warrior had received complete attacation of the Standa porsument, and announced another indemnification for the injuries originating in the revocation of a certain decree declaring building materials free of duty. This indeanification will require a large disturement from the treasury. The Minister of State said he desired to study the question, and that he could bring here all the documents. I think he will now give explanations touching the disreputable ("desgraciado") safer of the Black Warrior, as also about the subsequent indeanification, and am sure they will be becoming the national honor.

Benor Zavala, Minister of State—I effered to make explanations, and to hard documents here should they be necessary. The Black Warrior is a steamer running between Mobile and New York. She buched at Havana only to leave the correspondence, and it had been arranged for the purpose of her quick desgrath that she should give in her manifest as in ballast. The Collector of the Port caused the vessel on one occasions to be at amined, and although the consignee desired to amend his manifest within the time admitted by law, the sequestration had already taken place. The sectional amounted to seventy odd thoughts to consignee desired to assend his manifest within the time admitted by law, the sequestration had already taken place. The sections to mounted to seventy odd thoughts to leave the section of their houses, and the spanners of the should be subjected in humber, on emdition that the government at Washington reduced the damage of fifty thouses of a temperit of fence of the produce of the parties of the state of

Lusuriaga.

Senor Luzuriaga.—I am aged, and I think what I have done has been to protect me. When I heard the close of the business of the Black Warrior qualified as disreputable, ("degraciado.") I could do no less than rise in my own defence.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. Thursday, May 1—6 P. M.

There were large sales to-day of all the leading railroad stocks, and with one exception all, at lower prices. At the first board Virginia 6's fell off ½ per cent: Missouri 6's, ½; Illinois Central bonds, ½; New York Central Railroad, ½; £1. Hinois Central Railroad, ½; Hudson River, ½; Michigan Southern, ½; Geveland and Pittsburg, ½; Galens and Chicago, 1; Cisveland and Toledo, 2; Chicago and Rock Island, ½. Panama advanced ½ per cent. The most active railroad stock on the market to-day was Erie. I opened and closed firm at 56½ per cent. The large receipts of this company for Ap:Il have attracted a good deal of attention. It stands now the sheapest stock on the list, with a wide margin for a rise. New York Central was in moderate demand, but the opening price was not suntained. We have not heard anything about the April receipts, but have no idea that they will be larger than those of the Eris Company. With an income varying but slightly in amount, there can be no good cause for the wide difference. amount, there can be no good cause for the wide differ-ence in the market value of the stock of the two comcent, while Erie sells at 56% per cent, is an enigm which must sooner or later be solved. No one at al which must sconer or later to source. To both companies acquainted with the internal affairs of both companies for a moment supposes that such a difference in real value actually exists, and that difference must soon be largely reduced. The returns of earnings for April of Canal. each company will satisfy the public mind that the stocks are more equal in value than the market rep. e-sents. Reading appears to be sustained better than any other railroad stock on the list. Most of the Western railroad stocks abow comparatively a very great dec'ine. Some of the best have receded the most, In-y seeme of the best have recoded the most. They are all lower than we have reported before to several weeks. It strikes us that a better time to purchase his not been presented for menth. The decline has in some instances been two and three per cent in some of the best stocks, and as per manent investments they can at present prices be const dered desirable purchases. Michigan Southern and Mi shigan Central Railroad stocks are certainly obest enough at current prices. More than one-half of the semi-annual dividend has already accumulated, and in semi-annual dividend has already accumulated, and in each case it will be five per cent in cash. With the enor-mous earnings of all well located railroads, and in the absence of the construction of extensive competition routes, we do not see any reason why all should not, under judicious management, every year become more pro-ductive, and more secure as investments. There has been within the past two years a great revolution i: railroad matters. Three years ago we were in the midst of a railroad mania which bid fair to ruin nearly all of a railroad mania which bid fair to ruin searty all parties concerned. Bonds were thrown upon the market by the million at a time, and sold at any sacrifice; railroads were contemplated in every direc low, and the prospects were decidedly bad for all the old lines. Only a portion of the proposed roads have been constructed, and we have since had time to partially recower from the rapid increase in these works of internal improvement. The time which has elspeed has brought about the second sober thought, and it would be one of the most difficult things in the world to get up, at the present time, a rival line to any of the established routes.

so diseased as to encourage and sustain competitor lives of railroad. It has proved a losing business all round, and we have had enough of it.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H.

At the second board there was not much ac'ivity in At the second coard there was not much activity in the stock market. Chicago and Rosk Island felt off % per cent; New York Central Rallroad, %; Reading, %; Cleve-land and Toledo, %; Rinois Central bonds, %. Eric closed without change. Money was a little easier this afternoon. The steamship Arego, from this port for Southampio-and Havre on Saturday, will take out about \$1,000 000 in specie. This witt make the total shipment more than two million of dollars for the week—a sum greater than has been exported in the same time from this port for

The United States Treasurer reports that the amo in the government depositories subject to draft on the 21st of April, was \$24,885,000.

The Third Avenue Railroad has declared a dividend of two per cent. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has de-

two per cent. The Baltimere and Ohio Kaliroad has de-clared a dividend of three per cent.

We are informed that the delay in the completion of the work on the Oswego Canal, between Greenpoint and Liver-pool, in no way effects the shipments by the old Oswego line, who for several years have used the Oneida Lake route, leaving the Eris Canal at Higginsville, a little west of Rome, and unitieg with the Oswego Canal at Three River Point, 28 miles above Cowego,

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follow The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:—
Paid on Treasury account. \$140,591 34
Received on Treasury account. 176,086 66
Balance on Treasury account. 9,553,076 96
Paid for Assay office. 2,402 31
Taid on disbursing checks 75,918 51
The payments to-day include \$17,600 on California drafts, and the receipts include \$50,000 for transfer department on Borton.
The warrants entered at the Treasury Department,
Washington, on the 29th inst. ware. April:- United States Mint, Philadelphia. 
 Gold.
 Piccs.

 Gold.
 26,865

 Haif do 17,096
 17,096

 Three Dollars.
 28,010

 Quarter Eaglea
 11,940

 Dollars.
 234,367
 \$1,115,027 
 Silver.
 228,000

 Ha'f Dollars.
 700,000

 Quarter Dollars.
 780,000

 Dimes.
 780,000

 Half do.
 1,500,000

 Three Cents.
 270,000
 \$113,000 175,000 78,000 75,000 9,000 Copper—Cents. 283,382 82,000 68

Recapitulation— 576,278 \$1,115,027 82
Gold. \$81yer. \$476,000 450,000 00
Copper , 293,582 3,933 82

Books of subscription for the residue of the capital stock (\$300,000) of the Long Dock Company will be open at the office of the Eric Raifroad Company, No. 45 Wall street, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., from 12 to 1

The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Raliroad Company have recently nego.iated \$400,000 of their lat mortgage 7 per cent bonds, with capitalists in this city and Chicago. The work on this read is now rapidly progressing, and the line from Chicago to Janesville will be open for travel in June. The Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad, which is now in operation from Janesville to Madison, will be opened in June to the Wisconsin river at Helena, thence a line of steamers will run down the Wisconsin river to Prairie du Chien, and up the Mississippi river to St. Paul. Thus, on the lat of July, 1856, a new route will be opened for travel, from Chicago via Janesville and Madison to Minnesota and Northern Iows, much shorter than the route now travelled. The extension of the Milwaukie and Mississippi railroad to the Mississippi river at Prairie du Chien during this season, will greatly improve this route by reducing the amount of river travel, and shortening the time between Chicago and St. Paul.

The returns of the banks of New Orleans for the weeks ending April 12 and 19, present the annexed comparative

Total ......\$17,602,153 18,014,917 8,858,254 8,856,869 Citistus' \$3,362,486 3,337,348 3,825,762 3,969,821
Canal. 7,404,290 1,404,195 1,183,105 1,279,910
Louisiana 1,019,050 1,013,680 2,985,780 2,944,192
Lou State 1,747,630 1,715,450 3,969,785 4,014,250
Mec. and Tra. 432,060 428,830 816,199 903,720
New Gricana 630,985 611,270 922,237 1,068,462
Southern 225,190 244,194 215,182 196,130
Union 691,880 664,080 1,204,780 1,255,721 Total ....... \$9,509,549 9,462,054 15,125,76015,612,151

Increase...\$47,495 Decrease..\$480,391
In addition to the foregoing cash assets, the banks hold foreign and domestic exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:-

Total...... \$7,388,586 \$7,235,661

	Manager and the second of the	DANKS OF	SOUTH CAR	OLINA.	
Į	Banks.	Discounts.	Deporits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
۱	State	1,632,069	489,995	86,615	1,336,679
ŧ	Br. Conumbia	906,684	248,047	4,707	-,,
ı	" Camden	265,453	22,551	2,868	
ı	S. W. Railr'd.	315,913	550,502	69,245	348,671
١	Planters'& M.	783,310	308,741	135,437	289,104
ı	Union	639,707	285,041	90,488	280, 286
ì	State B. Car.	762,189	302 884	188,083	367,676
ŧ	Bank S. Car.,	785,377	311,842	101,410	135,402
۱	Bk. Charles'n	2,009,310	687,502	298,599	926,592
ı	Farm & Mech.	565,729	205,683	78,882	723,200
ı	Bk. Hamburg	274,927	78,185	86,154	747,205
ı	Commercial	634,027	197,961	99,787	532,180
ł	Bk. Newberry	94,007	52.786	36,168	675,770
i	Planters'	167,504	54,098	22,135	452,656
ı	Exchange	309,244	121,831	33,590	833,286
ı	Merchante'	124.540	11,367	19,821	341.615
ı	Bk. Chester	109,009	94,427	34,127	628,237
ı	Bk. Camden	62,181	40,306	18,680	190,922
ı	People's	863,212	168,420	104,492	718,280
į	Bk. Georget'n	184,309	68,790	28,189	400,575
l	Total S	10.988.708	4.382.619	1.494.377	9 887.284

Company are afforcing the public some meight into the profits of the omnibus trade. They show the receivts from 815 working omnibuses to be £5,822 17s., in one week, or at the rate of £18 9s. 8d. for each omnibus. Now, as the expense of working any one vehicle, with its conductor, its driver, its due horses and their provender. cenductor, its driver, its ten horses and their provender, its cuties, or their mileage tax, paid to government, its wear and tear, or insurance to reproduce itself and its horses in case of accident or wearing out, amounts to only £15 weekly by the largest estimate yet given, it becomes plain that the difference between £15 and £18 9s. 8d. is the profit earnings of each omnibus on the road, or £175 per assum per omnibus, being, on the 315 omnibuses, a grand total of £65,125; or, in another form, taking the expense of an employa at £100, the value of taking the expense of an omnibus at £100, the value of its "times" at £100, and its horses at £25 each, or £250 for the 10, this would leave a profit of £175 per annum accruing upon an outlay of £450, or at the rate of £39 10s. and a fraction per cent—a profitable investment

certainly.

The Pottsville papers say the indications in the coal region all point to a limited coal business this season.

The Pottsville Gazette says:—

The segmetion is not produced by a diminished necessity for the coal, but appears to be brought about by a movement on the part of Eastern dealers to control prices to their advantage, and to the certiment of the producing interest. This movement will, in the end, be disastrous to themselves and the consumers. The producing will not be able to ship as large a quantity as the market for the entire year will demand, nor as much as

ft would be to their interest at paying prices to supply while with the dealers and consumers the short supply will, towards the close of the season, force prices to an exerbitant figure.

will, towards the close of the season, force prices to an exerbitant figure.

The Minerie Journal says:—

The trade is in a complete snarl—there is but little demand for coal, with the markets needy all hare. The want of an understanding on the part of the transporting comparies, and the delay in fixing the price of tolis and transportation by railroad and cannal, has largely contributed to the present state of affairs. We himly believe that it is utterly impensible to supply the market this year, owing to lateness in the commencement of the trade; and we state in advance, that ne fault will rest with the coal regions—the market is, comparatively speaking, here of coal—and many of our operators have scarcely any orders for coal. Shigments from Pert Richmond have also considerably fallen off. It is a most singular state of affairs, and the consumers will have to pay for it in the end.

The coal operators at Pottsville have called a meeting, to be held to-morrow, to take some steps to pretect themselves, and remedy some of the present evils, it possible. Some of the operators have found it necessary to suspend some of their hands. It will require four months, or until the first of September next, at an increase of 10,000 per week, to make up the deletency of the Schulyllili region. Last week there was a loss of upwards of 7,180 tons, and from present appearances, there will be a further loss this week.

		-	Ixchange.	
	Language of the state of the st			
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300	do60	66%	200 40	76
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50	dob30	5636	300 do b08 7	7)
	d Riv RR	3414		"
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		-	TO SEE WITH SAF BUILDING COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF	

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TRUEREDAY, May 1—6 P. H.
ASHER.—The market was quiet, and prices unsettled Pots were at about \$6 a \$7, and pearls at \$7.75 a \$8. BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—There was a better deman the home trade and for export. The low rates to w common to good grales had recoded attracted purchasers. The sales footed up about 7,000 a 8,000 bbis., at about the following quotations:-

The sales footed up about 7,000 a 8,000 bbis, at about filwauhie and Mississippi rairroad to the following quotations:—

the following quotations:

the following quotations:—

the following quotations:—

the following quotations:

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nis at 70c., and Northern do at 70c. Onto were in good demand and at steady prices.

COPPER.—Sales were moderate and without change of moment in questions. Small sales of Rio were made at lic. a 11½c. a 11½c., and 41 bags and 15 bbis Jaumics at p. t. and 50 mats Java, at 15c. The stock on the mar-

Ilc. a 11 %c. and 41 bags and 16 bbis. Jamaica at p. t. and 66 mats Jaw, at 15c. The stock on the market was as follows:

Rio, bags. 27,518 St. Domingo. 200
Laguyara. 9,006 Janeiro. none
Bahia 5,000 Porto Rico. none
Bahia 5,000 Porto Rico. none
Maricalbo. 1,265
Total. 47,567
Cornon.—The market was heavy, without quotable change in prices. The sales were confined to about 808
a 1,000 bales.

FREIGHTS.—Engagements were light and without change of moment. To Liverpool about 500 baies for compressed cotton were engaged at 2/3c. 3,000 bbis. flour at 1/3c., and 13,100 bales for sales were engaged at 27s. 6d. To Henre cotton was at 1/3c. a 3c. To California rates were at 30c. per foot measurement.

dye stuffs were engaged at 22s. 6d. To Hawns cotton was at \$\frac{1}{2}\times\$c. a \$2\times\$c. To California rates were at 30c. per foot measurement.

HAW was steady at 70c. a 75c. per 100 lbs.

HOLASES.—Scotch pig was firm but quiet.

MOLASES.—Sales of 60 hhds. Porto Rigo were made at 42c. a 46c., and 10 hhds. 6o. slayed at 31c.; 25 hbds. and 25 bbls. Cuba muscovado at 38c., and 200 bbls. New Orleans at \$6\times\$c. a 48c.

NAVAL STORES were quiet, but prices were steady, with mederate sales.

PROVESIONS.—Pork.—The market was heavy and lawer for mess, with sales of about 350 bbls., at \$19 25 a \$19. closing at the latter figure. Prime was quiet, at \$15 75 a \$16. Beef remained inactive, with sales confined to 100 a 150 bbls. Country mess and prime at old prices. Repached Western was at \$10 a \$15; and prime mess beef was at \$15 a \$19. Beef hams were strady, with mediate sales, at 7c. a 75c. for aboulders, and 85c. a 95c. for bame. Bacon continued firm. Lard was firm, with pales of 100 a 100 bbls., at 10c. a 105c. for good to prime quality. Butter and cheese were kn moderate request, and without change of moment in quotations. The following table shows the quantity of pork and beef in the packing houses of New York and Grooklyn on the 1st of April and May, 1856, as also on the 1st of May, 1856:—

The state of the s		PORK.			
Qualities.	Old.	New.	Total.	L. 160.	L. F.
lear	-	217	217	63	100
lers	1,227	2,231	8,458	14,027	12,002
hin mees	1	69	70	315	647
Time mess	-16.00	687	687	1.319	168
lank	-	22	22	17	
rime	1	1,460	1,461	1,289	1,136
umps	-	210	210	548	245
lefuse mess	==	131	131	172	168
Do. prime	-	434	434	325	167
ther refuse	-	703	708	1,164	1,206
ninspected	-	4,518	4,513	3,231	10,939
Totals	1,229	10,677	11,906	22,460	27,380
Ity mess	100	523	823		-
o. prime	0.22	861	551	540	321
Repacked mess	29	21 384	21,413	17,137	6,583
o. Chicago do	=	20,411	20,411	16,242	6,548
tallroad beef	1	1,524	1,524	1,237	132
efuse mers		483	483	694	650
Do. prime	=	15	16	16	37
ther refuse	=	566	566	733	89
ierces mess	-		000	265	43
derces prime meas		6,912	5,912	9 045	1,807
Country mees	74	2,949	3,023	3,935	4,366
Do. prime	-	778	778	830	624
ninspected	-	3,514	3,514	18,114	3,064
COMPANY OF THE PERSON OF THE P	14230	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	TE SHOW SHOW	COLUMN TOWN	The second

pimento at 11c.
SAIT.—About 1,860 bags of Ashton's Liverpool sold on

SAIL.—About 1,860 bags of Ashton's Liverpool sold on private terms.

Stoars.—The market was active, and the sales footed up about 1,600 hhds., mostly Caba marsovade, at 6%c. a 7%c., with some lots at 8c. The following are Stoart's prices:—Loaf sugar, 11c.; crushed do., 10%c.; ground do., 10%c.; crushed do., (circle A), 10%c., The following the control of the contr

on the lat of May, 1856 and 1856:	
Cuba, hhds. May 1, 1866. May :	1. 185
Porto Rico. 2,295 New Orleans 11,489	2,3
Texas 26 English talands	1 1
Total hhds	22,6 8,5 pri-